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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

四十年十月八日一千九百零八年

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

年七國民七十年大庚午

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



## BUSINESS NOTICES

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

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Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).

S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

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S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7:30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, HOTEL MANSIONS, or from MESSRS. COOK & SONS, BOOKING AGENTS, HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.  
WHOM ARE NAMED THE CHAMBERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXTY DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,567

—Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up £2,457,500

Life Funds 1,857,047

Life & Annuity Funds 17,067,690

Sinking Fund Account 139,230

£23,970,567

Revenue Fire Branch £2,851,456

Life & Annuity Branches 2,141,983

Revenue Marine Department 857,529

Other Receipts 478,940

£25,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Exports of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m., 11 p.m.,  
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

#### NIGHT CARS.

7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
22.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

#### SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central. Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars can be obtained on application to the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment of £1 has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptometer order representing same.

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OPEN AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE

## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### THE ARMISTICE.

TERME READ IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

MEMBERS ADOURN FOR THANKSGIVING SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Prime Minister read the terms of the Armistice to the House of Commons, and after reading them said: "Thus comes to an end the most terrible and most cruel war that ever scourged mankind. I hope we may say that on this fatal morning came to an end all war. (Cheers.) This is no time for words, our hearts are too full of gratitude to which no tongue can give adequate expression. I therefore move that the House immediately adjourn until to-morrow and that we proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble thanks for the deliverance of the world from its great peril." (Loud cheers.)

All the entertainment houses were packed, the audiences constantly interrupting the performances by rising and singing the National Anthem.

Messages from members of the Cabinet and other prominent men were thrown on the screens and were cheered most frantically.

There were exciting scenes during the day at Buckingham Palace. They were surpassed in the evening when the slogan "We want King George" from thousands of enthusiasts again sounded, compelling their Majesties to reappear on the balcony four times to acknowledge the greetings, which swelled louder when the King called for cheers for the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

AT THE ADMIRALTY.

A large crowd assembled at the Admiralty and loudly cheered Sir Eric Geddes and the Board of the Admiralty.

Responding to calls for a speech Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Admiral Beatty and the British blue-jackets. The crowd immediately broke into ringing and most enthusiastic cheering.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange opened with vociferous cheering on the announcement of the armistice and business was temporarily suspended at noon when a crowded house sang "The Old Hundredth," the National Anthem and cheered the King, the Generals, Admirals and the Premier.

The news was transmitted to the front lines very promptly. The troops were ordered to unfurl bayonets, unload magazines and stand to for further orders and make no attempt to fraternise with the enemy.

There was some demonstration on the German side, but generally the things were taken quietly. There was more jubilation among the troops that were resting. Parades were ordered at 11 o'clock and bugles were sounded to "cease fire." Bands struck up the National Anthem and played the Marseillaise and "Tipperary." Soon after the roads were black with refugees liberated by the Germans.

The prevailing sentiment in the war area was a silent thankfulness.

THEIR MAJESTIES DRIVE TO MANSION HOUSE.

IN OPEN CARRIAGE IN RAIN.

London, Nov. 11.

This afternoon Their Majesties the King and Queen and Princess Mary, the Princess, visited the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, despite the rain.

They were received by the Lord Lieutenant of the Hospital and the Master of the Hospital.

RECRUITING FOR AMERICAN ARMY SUSPENDED.

NAVY TO REMAIN MOBILISED.

PARISIANS WEEP WITH JOY.

GERMANS CRIMINALS TELL LAW.

BURST OF PATRIOTIC JOY IN CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

In Paris the people in the streets

sang, wept and shouted for joy.

Flags were everywhere, and there

were triumphant processions of the

people, carrying the banners of the

Allies and singing National hymns.

Precisely at 11 o'clock a gun

announced the opening of a new era

in Civilization. At 4 o'clock in the

afternoon M. Clemenceau entered the

Chamber and announced the

terms of the Armistice. There was

an unforgettable scene of enthusiasm,

the whole house cheering for

several minutes. M. Clemenceau

read the historic document setting

the seal to the German defeat. The

applause rose like a tornado when

the evacuation of a wide strip of

territory on the right bank of the

Rhine was announced, and the sur-

render of a large part of the Ger-

man fleet and the disarmament of

the rest. Never was there such a

burst of patriotic joy.

The sentiment in France is com-

tempt for the craven Kaiser and the

Crown Prince, who are lacking in

courage to face the nation they mis-

ruled and ruined and ought to be

tried for crime of *les humanitaires*.

A few people are prepared to take

seriously Herr Ebert's Imperial

Republic but none of the men who

have come to the top in the present

German crisis has a clean record

in this war.—*Paris.*

ENTHUSIASM IN FRENCH CHAMBER

LIONS, Nov. 12.

During the meeting of the Cham-





Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Large Quantity of PACKING, "As follows:-

Asbestos Marine, and Metallic Packing, Tucks Packing, Imperial Metallic Block Packing, Tubs United sq. Asbestos Metallic Corroless Packing.

And

A variety of other kinds in all sizes. On view day of Sale.

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. J. HOUSSER, F. J. R. SCHWARTZKOPF, E. H. TRAIL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

on

THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1918, at their Auction Rooms at No. 8 Des Vœux Road Central,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situates and being Rural Building Lots Nos. 37 & 38, and known as "SMITH'S VILL", The Peak.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 46,900 square feet or thereabouts. On it is situated a well built European bungalow, which contains 8 good rooms a pantry, a drying-room and a spacious hall. There is a large basement below, in which are situated the servants' rooms and kitchen. There is also a tennis court and garden.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 20th November, 1888. The Crown Rent is \$202 per annum.

THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF \$35,500.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale and Inspection Orders may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & HARSTON,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or from  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1918.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE:  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1918, at 11 a.m., "Steamer now running between this Port and Haiphong."

The ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order.

Description:  
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10<sup>5</sup>, working pressure 150 lbs. on Vertes survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Funnel and Stay, and all Piping, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

Details:  
On shore at Kwong Tung Cheungs shipyard.

Immediately following this Sale will be offered

One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

Description:  
Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x 3, and 3 steel plates.

Length 110 feet.

Beam 14 feet.

Depth 7 feet.

Also

A quantity of STEEL FRAMES 3 x 3 x 3.

STEEL PLATES

And

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c. &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be in Hongkong about this instant when inspection order may be obtained from the Underwriters.

Further particulars will be published later.

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1918.

## THE GERMAN ARMISTICE.

### TERMS THAT WILL END THE WAR.

LONDON, November 11.

The following are the terms of the German Armistice which are being read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this afternoon:-

#### A.—Clause relating to Western Front.

1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the Armistice.

2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the Armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Annexure 1).

3.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated, including hostages, persons under trial or convicted.

4.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:- 5,000 guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine-guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers first D. 7s and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered *in situ*, to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 7).

5.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and the United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with bridgeheads at these points of a 30-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn 10 kilometres distant starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier; in the case of inhabitants no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice. No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhineland shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 25 days after the signature of the Armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food. Munitions and equipment not to be removed during the periods fixed for evacuation, stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

7.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, and telephones shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 5,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railroads of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further, material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept as far as the means of communication are concerned in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the Armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them; the Note appended as Annexure 2 regulates the details of these measures.

8.—The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all hidden or deadly action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German Command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territory, save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons; the upkeep of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

10.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to the detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war; the Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. However, the return of the German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The return of German prisoners of war shall be settled at the peace preliminaries.

11.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

B.—Clauses relating to the Eastern Frontier of Germany.

12.—All the German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, as they existed on August 1st, 1914. And all the German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

13.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914) to be recalled.

14.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia, as defined on August 1, 1914.

15.—Abandonment of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the Supplementary Treaties.

16.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Danzig, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories, or for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—Clause relating to East Africa.

17.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa, within one month.

D.—General Clauses.

18.—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with the detailed conditions hereinafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in Clause 3.

19.—With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required:- Reparation for damage done while the Armistice lasts, no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery of reparation for war losses. Immediate restoration of the claim deposited in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, the immediate return of all documents, specie, stock shares, paper money, &c., together with the plant for the same, to the countries, making public or private interest, and intended countries. Restoration of the Belgian and French financial gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power. The gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies and the signature of peace.

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

22.—In order to meet our wishes the text will be modified as follows:- Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers) which are at the present moment with their full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and United States. Those that cannot put to sea to be deprived of their crews and supplies and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of a wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be carried out within 14 days after the signing of the Armistice.

23.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only crewmen being left on board, namely:

6 Battle cruisers.  
10 Battle ships.  
8 Light cruisers, including 2 minelayers.  
50 Destroyers of the most modern types.

All other warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for voyage will be given by wireless.

Note.—A declaration has been signed by the Allied Delegates and handed to the German Delegates to the effect that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms of the Armistice.

The German Delegates have on their part signed a declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

24.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any questions of neutrality being raised. And the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

27.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilised in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbour materials; all neutral merchant ships seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials, as specified in Clause 28 are to be abandoned.

29.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned.

30.—All merchant ships in German hands belonging to the Allies and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32.—The German Government shall formally notify the Neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding material or not, are immediately cancelled.

33.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any Neutral flag are to take place after signature of the Armistice.

F.—Duration of the Armistice is to be 36 days with option to extend.

34.—During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be denounced by one of the Contracting Parties, on 48 hours' previous notice.

G.—Time Limit for Reply.

35.—This Armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

### E.—Naval Conditions.

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.



Press censorship which has been so rigid that even our own people have known little actually of what has gone on; and only the listing of the roll from time to time has told of the vast forces which have been transported to France and, later, of the millions of men being taken across the Atlantic, with a total loss of 3,000 for the entire war and little things of this sort which give little glimpse of what has been going on behind. Mistakes have been made, but the part that Great Britain has played in the war, has been feelingly referred to by the President of France when he became known that the armistice was about to be signed. It revealed how deeply the sacred tie between France and the rest of the Allies and Great Britain has been bound—(applause). I trust it will remain so firmly bound that it will develop into a League of Nations which will make it impossible ever, again for the world to have to face such a war as this has been. (Hear, hear). I cannot sit down without a brief reference to the small part which Hongkong has played. We have been criticized from time to time in the press, usually by unsigned letters, which no doubt worked up a good deal of pride. It has been my privilege during the last few years to see a good deal of the coast ports and a small part of what America was doing in the beginning, and as recently as a few months ago and I have no hesitation in saying from positive conviction that the part which this Colony has played throughout the war is a part of which she has no reason to be ashamed and will not be when the full history of it is written—(Hear, hear). We have given in men as far as lay in our power; we have given of our wealth as freely as any other part of the Empire and if on an occasion like this it sounds like blowing our own trumpet within our own Club halls, well I think the occasion justifies it. (Applause). I will ask His Excellency to give you the toast of the King and the Allies, which will be replied to by the Consul representing the various countries.

His Excellency, who was received with cheers, said: "General Officer Commanding, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to His Majesty the King and his Allies.

The toast was enthusiastically received and on the call of His Excellency cheers were given for the King and the Allies.

A Naval Band played the National Anthem, which the audience sang enthusiastically.

THE CONSUL FOR FRANCE.

M. PAUL KREMER, Consul for France, on mounting the platform to speak was received with a storm of applause and it was some little time before the cheering subsided. He spoke in French, the following being a translation of his address:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, In the career of a Consul where a certain amount of ambition is allowed, the greatest honour for me today is to address you a few words of Victory and I Triumph, and this honour I accept with joy and gratitude. We have had 1,600 days of terrible war! Four years and a half of bloody struggles, of renewed combats, thirty peoples waging a frightful war. More than 40,000,000 soldiers took part in this agonizing tragedy of which we now see the end by the victory of "Right over Might." This is the signification of the actual rejoicing. Victory and triumph signify the downfall of the enemy, the disappearance of their dreams of brutal domination, and the entire possession of the "Rights of Humanity." Victory and triumph signify the end of our miseries, our anguish, our sufferings, so far mitigated for our soldiers by the noble and devoted work of the ladies of our Allies. Victory and triumph signify again the glory of our heroes, the striking virtues of our soldiers. Victory and triumph are also the reward of those of whom our young poet (a victim of the war) has said:

"Happy the man who die in a just cause. Happy the ear of wheat which is found ripe for the harvest."

They have given their lives for the most noble cause which we have defended under their glorious shadows, and we sing with them today our hymn of gratitude to Heaven. From the first day of the combat, who could doubt the victory? The Germans were morally defeated from the first moment they set their foot on the soil of Belgium (hear, hear); this great martyr of oppressed Right, for, from that moment, the German people became an object of horror to the whole of mankind. The German "Superman" is synonymous to-day of blood, crime, cruelty and injustice. This people, resembling a horrible bird of prey cannot be compared to any other people on earth, and hell itself would even blush with shame at the frightful accounts that we have heard for four years. Let them bear the whole weight of the chastisement they deserve; in them expire their crimes with all the shame that their guilty conscience reproaches them. (Hear, hear). How can we summarise, in a few words, the history of the past five years? The Allies were almighty in the arms of God, and suddenly the German Empire, which had hitherto been very fully up-to-date in the military and sentimental departments, was reduced to a mere nothing. The German Empire, which had been the most powerful and most advanced in the military and sentimental departments, had become nothing. It had lost all its elements of sovereignty, any of its rights, any of its privileges, any of its obligations contemplated in the Treaty of Alliance, and it can never be restored. (Applause).

arms and her Ally France took up the cause. This was the beginning of the struggle. Belgium by her sacrifice struggled for a time, the mark of the Huns, England, from the first, understood her duty, and gave us the support of her invincible fleet and of her ever-increasing army. Japan was faithful to her Ally. Then came the wonderful events of the Marne, the Yser, the Somme, Champagne, Verdun—(cheers)—and many other places. And, when the soul of Italy was awakened by the sacrifice of her brother peoples, the nation of Caesar and Augustus espoused our cause. Our enemies were powerful and disloyal. Their cunning, doublet the work of the Allies whose force and courage could scarcely maintain ground against such a pernicious aggressor. Then, it was that America, the land of freedom, desirous to protect the liberty of the people for which we are so liberally shedding our best blood, threw in her lot with the Allies, and furnished them with immense resources and with robust soldiers. From that time, all anxiety ceased. We already had the presentiment that "Victory" was near at hand. It was necessary to wait another year, but a year is more nothing in the life of peoples. In July, 1918, the Allies were ready for the decisive stroke and Marshall Foch was master of the day. He led the attack and in 20 combats in all sectors of the Western front extending over a distance of 700 kilometers with Generals Haig, Rawlinson, Plumer, Putain, Pershing, Gouraud, Mangin and Debony, (with Castelnau maintaining the front of Alsace Lorraine) to annihilate the German army. At the same time, General Franchet d'Esperey attacked the Bulgarians and Generals Allenby and M. Sarrail extirminated the Turks in Palestine and Mesopotamia. The downfall was sudden and complete. Ferdinand abdicated, Austria collapsed, and Turkey sent in the Allies the application for pardon and peace. Germany received her death-blow and remained alone, impotent. She struggled again for a short time, but her faith in victory was lost. The man who had led her to the abyss and whose name alone fills us with horror and disgust abdicated and disappeared. Germany was brought to her knees and on the 11th of November, at 5 a.m., accepted the conditions and signed which means a complete victory to the Allies—not simply on behalf of the Allies community here but also as a member of the nation which has for a number of years, been allied to Great Britain, and has fought to the end the ruthless enemy for the common cause of humanity and freedom. (Applause). I need hardly dwell in detail upon the nature and object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Suffice it to say that it is one of the most important pivots of Japan's foreign policy, and aims, among other things, at the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

Triumph won by the Allies—(Applause). THE CONSUL FOR JAPAN.

Mr. SCUZKI, the Japanese Consul, who was received with applause and shouts of "Banzai!" said: "Ladies and Gentlemen—Let me celebrate, first of all, this auspicious occasion when the honourable and well-deserved Armistice with Germany has been signed, which means a complete victory to the Allies—not simply on behalf of the Japanese community here but also as a member of the nation which has for a number of years, been allied to Great Britain, and has fought to the end the ruthless enemy for the common cause of humanity and freedom. (Applause). I need hardly dwell in detail upon the nature and object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Suffice it to say that it is one of the most important pivots of Japan's foreign policy, and aims, among other things, at the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

THE CONSUL FOR ITALY.

Mr. U. C. GALTZEE, acting Consul for Italy, said: "Conscious of having contributed to the fullest extent in the struggle against the Germanic powers and their Allies, Italy to-day is prepared to celebrate the advent of peace. It is a greater Italy that celebrated to-day, than United Italy which was the dream and life work of so many patriots during the last century. The Fourth Italian War of Independence against the tyrant of the double-headed eagle has just come to a triumphant end, and with it the larger issue, the world-wide cause of civilization against the tyranny of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. Gentlemen, we can truly congratulate ourselves on such a glorious achievement, and let us rejoice, holding dear the memory of those heroes who gave their lives in the struggle." (Applause).

TIFFIN AT THE CLUB.

The tiffin at the Club was not the least enjoyable item of the day. The dining-rooms, verandas, and library were packed with tables, and only the limits of accommodation prevented a much larger gathering of ladies and gentlemen. It was one of the gayest functions ever held at the Club. During the tiffin a programme bearing the autographs signatures of the gentlemen at the principal table was put up to auction and finally knocked down to Mr. W. A. Hamblin for \$2,000, the proceeds to go to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. A few other trifles were sold at fabulous prices with the same object in view, and the proceeds together with numerous donations promised at the tiffin resulted in a total sum of over \$12,000 being raised for St. Dunstan's Home.

After the tiffin there was dancing in the hall and in the corridors above, to the strains of a naval band.

PUBLIC MEETING.

GREAT GATHERING AT THE THEATRE.

A Public Meeting in the Theatre Royal convened by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council was appointed for 3 o'clock, but long before that hour the Theatre was packed by one of the most jubilant crowds it has ever convened, and as the speakers were rather late in arriving the audience filled up the time by singing patriotic songs and in other ways making their enjoyment of the occasion. The speakers were given a great reception when they appeared.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided and proposed the following resolution:

1. be it resolved, that the following telegram be sent to His Most Gracious Majesty King—

"That this public meeting, the citizens of the Colony of Hongkong, desire most respectfully to congratulate Your Majesty upon the victorious conclusion of the war which has been so terrible to the soldiers who had been fighting for four years and they must never forget the men who had been killed in the war. They must remember always the sacrifice which had been made by France, Belgium, America and Great Britain."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with great enthusiasm.

We must bring ourselves to the point where we can appreciate the fact that a central authority must control all for the good of all. It means the giving up of many traditions; it means the giving up of a great many rights and privileges, it means that peoples must be brought closer together. We must understand that democracy faces an issue it cannot avoid. The logic of this situation means that either we must put this old world of ours in the way of governing itself, the governing of nations by international government, applying to the government of nations those principles of Democracy which we apply to ourselves, either we must establish an organisation of this sort which shall govern us and prevent war, or, the alternative is that immediately upon the signing of these peace terms, we start preparing for the next war. The free peoples of the earth can never be unprepared to protect their rights in the future. At we can protect them by law let us do it, if we must protect them by force let us do that. (Applause). The idea I wish to present to you to-day is simply this, that any League of Nations, any international organisation that works for the protection of these rights, that works for free government, must rest upon international public sentiment. In that public sentiment Hongkong has just as much part as any other of the world with the same population. It is incumbent on us in the Colony to express ourselves, to so occupy our thoughts that we see our responsibilities in that connection fairly and fully. I appeal to you to give this thought your most earnest, patriotic and generous consideration, that free government may live, that it may be safe and that liberty of these free peoples which has been won on the battlefields of France and Belgium shall not perish. (Applause). The band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE CONSUL FOR PORTUGAL.

Mr. E. V. M. B. da SOUZA, Consul General for Portugal, also received a hearty reception. He said: "Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have it a great honour to be privileged to say a few words on behalf of my country on this occasion, an occasion which I thoroughly believe will become historical in the annals of this Club and of the Colony of Hongkong. Ladies and Gentlemen, you see before you the representative of a small but modest nation, whose only regret has been that she has not been able to emulate the gigantic efforts made by her more powerful Allies in this war, which has happily come to an end in complete victory for the Allied Powers. If we have not been able to do much, and no sacrifice however great, which was asked of us, we refused to make. (Applause). What we have done is too well known to need repetition and without going any further we have evidence of it in our very midst. We take pride in that these small nations will not be able to fully maintain their liberty in the future, and I think it is the duty of everyone who is interested in the future peace of Europe to study the problem which is attracting so much attention now at home, namely, the formation of a solid and strong League of Nations. (Cheer, cheer). We have done our best to assist the Allies in their war for our cause, and we must work for unless we take care these small nations will not be able to fully maintain their liberty in the future, and I think it is the duty of everyone who is interested in the future peace of Europe to study the problem which is attracting so much attention now at home, namely, the formation of a solid and strong League of Nations. (Cheer, cheer). 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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

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Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S. S. Leaves Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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Transhipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cubes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished  
within Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be  
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Meers Godown and Douglas at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
Steamer's arrival home or to whom else they cannot be recognised. No claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fare, Fights, Handbooks, Days of Sailing  
etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DATES SAILING DATES  
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama Maru, 18,340 tons SUN, 17th Nov, 11 a.m.  
Yokohama, Tamba Maru, 15,610 tons SAT, 7th Dec, 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT, 14th Dec, 11 a.m.  
Yokohama

Shanghai, Moji & Tensho Maru, 7,000 tons TUE, 18th Nov.  
Kobe, Tama Maru, 7,000 tons SAT, 23rd Nov.

London or Liverpool via Suez  
Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga,  
Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane,  
& Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe,  
Yokohama, San Francisco &  
Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca,  
& Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang &  
Rangoon

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE  
VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped  
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"  
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000  
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong

"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 25th Nov, at 11 a.m.

"Fushimi Maru," THURSDAY, 1st Dec, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila, Southeast

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

1, MOREL, LONDON

TELEGRAMS.

LAST BATTLE ON WESTERN  
FRONT.

FRENCH DRIVE UNARRESTED.

"PARKS" OF AUTOMOBILES  
TAKEN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A French communiqué states:

We are pursuing the enemy rear-guards who attempted strong resistance at certain points, particularly in the centre and on the right.

We advanced a considerable distance on the whole front and captured, north of the Oise, Eppes-Anvage, 17 kilometers east of Avesnes.

We passed Bailleul and Sains in Belgium and reached, farther east, the northern outskirts of Savy Forest, notwithstanding increased German resistance.

The Italians on the right captured Trambois.

West of the Meuse we are 21

kilometres north of Charleville.

The Germans, east of Maizières, violently and fruitlessly counter-attacked in the region of Donchery. We held our ground on the northern bank of the Meuse.

Our booty is increasing continuously.

It includes "parks" of automobiles and numerous lorries.

THE CAPTURE OF MONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:

Shortly before dawn this morning the Canadians of the First Army under General Horne captured Mons.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN  
EMPIRE.

RECRUITING SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau announced that

recruiting has been suspended.

KAISER IN HOLLAND.

NO DISTRESSED APPEARANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The following despatch from His

Highness the King has been telegraphed from the Admiralty to the

Commodore at Hongkong:

"New that the last and most

formidable of our enemies has

acknowledged the triumph of the

Alied Armies on behalf of Right

and Justice, I wish to express my

praise and thankfulness to the

officers and men of the Royal Navy

and Marines, with those comrades

of the Fleet Auxiliaries and Mar

itime Marine, who, for more

than four years, have kept open

the seas, protected our shores, and

given us safety ever since that

fateful Fourth of August, 1914.

"I have remained steadfast in

my confidence that, whether Fortune

frowned or smiled, the Royal

Navy would once more prove the

sure shield of the British Empire

in the hour of trial. Never in its

history has the Royal Navy with

God's help, done greater things

for, nor better sustained, its old

glories and the chivalry of the

seas.

"With full and grateful hearts

the peoples of the British Empire

salute the White, the Red, and

the Blue Ensigns, and those who

have given their lives for the flag.

"I am proud to have served in

the Navy, and I am proud still to

be its Head on this memorable

day.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. AND L."

KING OF BAVARIA AND PRINCE

RUPPRECHT FLEE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.

A message from Berlin states that the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG  
ABDICTATES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.

The "Hansard Nachrichten" states that

the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has

abdicated. The Sovjet have formed a

new Government.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An official statement from Berlin

states that the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

COMMANDANT OF WOMEN'S AIR  
FORCE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

A cryptic telegram from Munich says

that the King and his daughter, on

Thursday afternoon, were taking their

customary walk, when, on nearing

home, a Soviet procession approached

the Palace.

The soldiers on guard at the Palace

joined the Soviet, but later arranged

a cordon to protect the Palace.

During the night the King and his

daughter and Prince Rupprecht left

by automobile for an unknown destination.

GRAND DUKE OF OLDENBURG  
DETHRONED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Hamburg states

that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has

been dethroned.

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS.

Study the Condition of the Nerves.

However we may admire courage, it is

certain that very often, bodily

nerves are shattered by illness, or

the impoverishment of blood, cannot be

blamed if he does not show the same

bravery as one brimming over with

FOR

29th Nov.

HEATHER  
DAY

## HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

## THE KAISER



All Hongkong knows what Heather Day is and what it came into being for. We know that it exists to save, not to sacrifice; to cure, not to kill, to relieve suffering, not to inflict pain.

ST.  
ANDREW'S  
FAIR

29th Nov.

29th Nov.

## BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

Itching Eczema  
On Child's Chin

And around face. Broke into sore eruptions. Burned, which caused scratching. Had to put gloves on her hands. Could not sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. C. Marshall, Shopland Hill Cottages, No. 1, Eccles, Essex, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted, now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness of the skin or scalp. By using these super-creamy emollients, all for the purpose, you may prevent many minor indiscretions and emergencies. Samples Free by Return Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

MRS. BLAIR.

## PALACE HOTEL,

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry). Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

100 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Launches Meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMPBELL.

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA,  
NAMURA—GIGAM, HAGI, KURE, KURENO,  
KELING, MAKASSAR, FINAN,  
SEKINCHU, TANJU, TAIAN,  
TAIWAN, TAIWAN, TAIWAN, AEG.CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG,  
AMOT, HOOCHOW, SWATOW,  
CANTON.OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
SOMALIA, SINGAPORE, BACAU,  
BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Central and Counties Bank, London,  
and South-Western Bank, Party's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the  
Commercial Centres in European Con-  
tinent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao,  
China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India,  
Philippine Islands, Java, and other  
Dutch Indies, Australia, America,  
Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts  
and Fixed Deposits at rates which will  
be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA  
Manager.HONGKONG BRANCH  
2, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

EARLY COLD.

By the end of the year you take at  
the time of the year. They are  
particularly dangerous. A regular cold  
is made a winter cold and "Take  
the寒風 (Kan-feng) remedy" is  
the best way to do it.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

BLUE  
BIRD  
COMPANY LTD.  
DEALERS IN  
Chocolates  
Gummed Papers  
ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR

MACARONI, PASTE STARS,  
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1232.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5335.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINOWAH."

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 4" to 16" COTTON	CABLE LAID 6" to 15" COTTON	4 STRAND 8" to 10" COTTON
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes &amp; Co., General Managers

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

## BARGAINS.

## 40% DISCOUNT.

FOR LADIES' DANCING  
SHOES.

## A TACK &amp; CO.,

26 Des Voeux Road Central

## WEATHER REPORT

November 14, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has probably moved into the Pacific to the east of Japan; another anticyclone has developed over N. China and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

November 15, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure

continues to increase.

November 16, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 17, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 18, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 19, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 20, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 21, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 22, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 23, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 24, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 25, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 26, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 27, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 28, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 29, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

November 30, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 1, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 2, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 3, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 4, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 5, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 6, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 7, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 8, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 9, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 10, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 11, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 12, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 13, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 14, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 15, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 16, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 17, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

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from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 26, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.

December 27, 1918, 3 p.m.—No returns

from Japan and Vladivostok.